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\* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \*

NEWS 1 Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
NEWS 2 AUG 10 Time limit for inactive STN sessions doubles to 40  
minutes  
NEWS 3 AUG 18 COMPENDEX indexing changed for the Corporate Source  
(CS) field  
NEWS 4 AUG 24 ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 reloaded and enhanced  
NEWS 5 AUG 24 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with legal status information for  
U.S. patents  
NEWS 6 SEP 09 50 Millionth Unique Chemical Substance Recorded in  
CAS REGISTRY  
NEWS 7 SEP 11 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX now include Japanese FTERM  
thesaurus  
NEWS 8 OCT 21 Derwent World Patents Index Coverage of Indian and  
Taiwanese Content Expanded  
NEWS 9 OCT 21 Derwent World Patents Index enhanced with human  
translated claims for Chinese Applications and  
Utility Models  
NEWS 10 OCT 27 Free display of legal status information in CA/CAPLUS,  
USPATFULL, and USPAT2 in the month of November.

NEWS EXPRESS MAY 26 09 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4,  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2009.

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specific topic.

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gateways, or use of CAS and STN data in the building of commercial  
products is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges  
and other penalties.

\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:09:27 ON 27 OCT 2009

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.22

0.22

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:10:06 ON 27 OCT 2009  
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file  
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 OCT 2009 HIGHEST RN 1190194-41-2  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 OCT 2009 HIGHEST RN 1190194-41-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 26, 2009.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and  
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of  
experimental property data in the original document. For information  
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

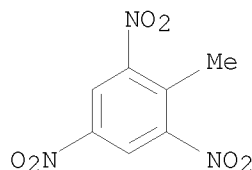
<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> s trinitrotoluene/cn  
L1 1 TRINITROTOLUENE/CN

=> d l1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
RN 118-96-7 REGISTRY  
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
CN Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3,5-trinitro- (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN Toluene, 2,4,6-trinitro- (7CI, 8CI)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN  $\alpha$ -TNT  
CN 1-Methyl-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene  
CN 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene  
CN 2-Methyl-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene  
CN 4-Methyl-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene  
CN Gradetol  
CN NSC 36949  
CN sym-Trinitrotoluene  
CN sym-Trinitrotoluol  
CN TNT  
CN Tolit  
CN Tolute  
CN Trinitrotoluene  
CN Tritol  
CN Tritol (explosive)  
CN Trotyl  
CN Trotyl oil  
MF C7 H5 N3 O6  
CI COM  
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,  
CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST,  
CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB\*,  
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT,  
RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, USPATOLD

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

8092 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
110 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
8116 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> e dinitrotoluene/cn

E1	1	DINITROTHIOCYANOBENZENE/CN
E2	1	DINITROTHREITOL/CN
E3	1 -->	DINITROTOLUENE/CN
E4	1	DINITROTOLUENE SULFONATE/CN
E5	1	DINITROTOLUOL/CN
E6	1	DINITROTRIAMMINE (2-PICOLINE)COBALT NITRATE/CN
E7	1	DINITROTRIAMMINE (2-PICOLINE)COBALT BROMIDE/CN
E8	1	DINITROTRIAMMINE (2-PICOLINE)COBALT CHLORIDE/CN
E9	1	DINITROTRIAMMINE (2-PICOLINE)COBALT TETRANITRODIAMMINECOBALTA TE (III) /CN
E10	1	DINITROTRIAMMINE (3-PICOLINE)COBALT BROMIDE/CN
E11	1	DINITROTRIAMMINE (3-PICOLINE)COBALT CHLORIDE/CN
E12	1	DINITROTRIAMMINE (3-PICOLINE)COBALT IODIDE/CN

=> s e3

L2 1 DINITROTOLUENE/CN

=> d 12

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

RN 25321-14-6 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Benzene, methyl dinitro- (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Toluene, ar,ar-dinitro- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Dinitrophenylmethane

CN Dinitrotoluene

CN Dinitrotoluol

CN DNT

CN Methyl dinitrobenzene

DR 29656-15-3

MF C7 H6 N2 O4

CI IDS, COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS,  
CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB,  
DETERM\*, EMBASE, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS,  
PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL,  
USPATOLD

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
(\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



D1-Me

2 [ D1-NO<sub>2</sub> ]

\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1148 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
19 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
1152 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> e trifluoromethanesulfonic acid/cn

E1	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONATE ION/CN
E2	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONATE(1-)/CN
E3	1 -->	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID/CN
E4	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID ((4S,5S)-2,2-DIMETHYL-1,3-DIOXOLANE-4,5-DIYL)BIS(METHYLENE) ESTER/CN
E5	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)DIMETHYLSILYL ESTER/CN
E6	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (1R)-2'-(DIPHENYLPHOSPHINYL)-3-(METHOXYMETHYL)-1,1'-BINAPHTHALENYL-2-YL ESTER/CN
E7	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (1R)-3'-(((1R)-2,2'-BIS(TRIFLUOROMETHYLSULFONYLOXY)-1,1'-BINAPHTHALENYL-3-YL)METHOXY)METHYL)-2'-((TRIFLUOROMETHYLSULFONYLOXY)-1,1'-BINAPHTHALENYL-2-YL ESTER/CN
E8	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (1R)-3'-(METHOXYMETHYL)-2'-((TRIFLUOROMETHYLSULFONYLOXY)-1,1'-BINAPHTHALENYL-2-YL ESTER/CN
E9	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (1R,4R)-1,7,7-TRIMETHYLBICYCLO(2.2.1)HEPT-2-EN-2-YL ESTER/CN
E10	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (1R,5S)-6,6-DIMETHYLBICYCLO(3.1.1)HEPT-2-EN-2-YL ESTER/CN
E11	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (2,2,2-TRIFLUORO-1-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)ETHYLIDENE)BIS(2-BROMO-4,1-PHENYLENE) ESTER/CN
E12	1	TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID (4-FLUOROTETRAHYDROPYRAN-4-YL)METHYL ESTER/CN

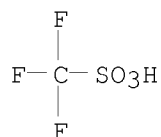
=> s e3

L3 1 "TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID"/CN

=> d 13

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

RN 1493-13-6 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
 CN Methanesulfonic acid, 1,1,1-trifluoro- (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN Methanesulfonic acid, trifluoro- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN Fluorad FC 24  
 CN Perfluoromethanesulfonic acid  
 CN Triflic acid  
 CN Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid  
 CN Trifluoromethylsulfonic acid  
 CN Trimsylate  
 DR 686276-05-1, 1071724-18-9, 1075754-75-4, 132645-03-5, 146819-41-2,  
 83936-79-2, 410094-25-6  
 MF C H F3 O3 S  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS,  
 CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DETHERM\*,  
 EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, IFICDB,  
 IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS\*,  
 TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, USPATOLD  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

4832 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 277 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 4845 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> e nitric acid/cn

E1	1	NITRETAMINE/CN
E2	1	NITREX 2612/CN
E3	1 -->	NITRIC ACID/CN
E4	1	NITRIC ACID (H13NO3)/CN
E5	1	NITRIC ACID (H2NO3)/CN
E6	1	NITRIC ACID (HONO2)/CN
E7	1	NITRIC ACID 27S/CN
E8	1	NITRIC ACID AMMONIUM CERIUM(4+) SALT/CN
E9	1	NITRIC ACID AMMONIUM SALT/CN
E10	1	NITRIC ACID AMMONIUM SALT (1:1)/CN
E11	1	NITRIC ACID AMMONIUM SALT (1:1), COMPD. WITH 2(1H)-PYRIMIDIN ONE COPPER(2+) SALT (1:6:3)/CN
E12	1	NITRIC ACID AMMONIUM SALT (1:1), COMPD. WITH HYDROGEN PEROXI DE (H2O2) (1:?) /CN

=> s e3

L4 1 "NITRIC ACID"/CN

```
=> e toluene/cn
E1      1      TOLUCCANOLIDE C/CN
E2      1      TOLUCILLIN/CN
E3      1 --> TOLUENE/CN
E4      1      TOLUENE 1,2-DIOXYGENASE SYSTEM FERREDOXIN--NAD(+) REDUCTASE
          COMPONENT, (TODA) (SULFOLOBUS SOLFATARICUS GENE TODA)/CN
E5      1      TOLUENE 1.2-DIOXYGENASE (PLASMID TOL PWW53 GENE XYLXI ALPHA
          SUBUNIT )/CN
E6      1      TOLUENE 1.2-DIOXYGENASE (PLASMID TOL PWW53 GENE XYLYI BETA S
          UBUNIT )/CN
E7      1      TOLUENE 1:1 COMPLEX WITH ARSENIC TRICHLORIDE/CN
E8      1      TOLUENE 2,3-DIOXYGENASE/CN
E9      1      TOLUENE 2,3-DIOXYGENASE, (RALSTONIA SP. JS705 STRAIN JS705 G
          ENE MCBAA LARGE SUBUNIT)/CN
E10     1      TOLUENE 2,3-DIOXYGENASE, (RALSTONIA SP. JS705 STRAIN JS705 G
          ENE MCBAB SMALL SUBUNIT)/CN
E11     1      TOLUENE 2,4-DIISOCYANATE/CN
E12     1      TOLUENE 2,4-DIISOCYANATE-CASTOR OIL POLYMER/CN
```

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=> s e3
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```
L5      1 TOLUENE/CN
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=> d 15
```

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L5      ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
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```
RN      108-88-3  REGISTRY
```

```
ED      Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
```

```
CN      Benzene, methyl-  (CA INDEX NAME)
```

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OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
```

```
CN      Toluene (8CI)
```

```
OTHER NAMES:
```

```
CN      1-Methylbenzene
```

```
CN      Antisal 1a
```

```
CN      CP 25
```

```
CN      CP 25 (solvent)
```

```
CN      Methacide
```

```
CN      Methylbenzene
```

```
CN      Methylbenzol
```

```
CN      NSC 406333
```

```
CN      Phenylmethane
```

```
CN      Toluol
```

```
DR      1053657-77-4
```

```
MF      C7 H8
```

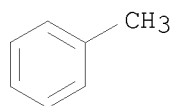
```
CI      COM
```

```
LC      STN Files:  ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS,
          BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX,
          CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE,
          ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB,
          IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT,
          PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2,
          USPATFULL, VETU
```

```
          (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
```

```
Other Sources:  DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
```

```
          (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
```



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

105050 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
1033 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
105486 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
37.83	38.05

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:13:26 ON 27 OCT 2009  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Oct 2009 VOL 151 ISS 18  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Oct 2009 (20091026/ED)  
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2009  
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2009

CAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2009.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l1/prep  
8116 L1  
4871096 PREP/RL  
L6 394 L1/PREP  
(L1 (L) PREP/RL)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:09:27 ON 27 OCT 2009)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:10:06 ON 27 OCT 2009

L1	1 S TRINITROTOLUENE/CN
	E DINITROTOLUENE/CN
L2	1 S E3
	E TRIFLUOROMETHANESULFONIC ACID/CN
L3	1 S E3
	E NITRIC ACID/CN

L4 1 S E3  
E TOLUENE/CN  
L5 1 S E3

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:13:26 ON 27 OCT 2009  
L6 394 S L1/PREP

=> s 16 and 13  
4845 L3  
L7 1 L6 AND L3

=> s 15 and 14  
105486 L5  
68075 L4  
L8 1206 L5 AND L4

=> s 18 and 14  
68075 L4  
L9 1206 L8 AND L4

=> s 19 and 13  
4845 L3  
L10 31 L9 AND L3

=> d 17 ibib ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:55175 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:137785  
TITLE: High-purity TNT synthesis by two-step nitration with  
dinitrotoluene intermediates  
INVENTOR(S): Kyler, Keith S.; Wilson, Andrew R.; Teague, Curtis  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bae Systems Ordnance Systems Inc., USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 9 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005005342	A2	20050120	WO 2004-US12425	20040421
WO 2005005342	A3	20060504		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,  
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,  
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,  
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,  
TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,  
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,  
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,  
SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,  
TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-464286P P 20030421  
AB High-purity trinitrotoluene (TNT) is synthesized, in which toluene is  
nitrated with nitric acid, at concentration 90-99 weight% (preferably 98-99  
weight%)  
and ≤60° (preferably <30°) to produce high-purity  
dinitrotoluene. The dinitrotoluene is then further nitrated with nitric



acid, at concentration of 98-99 weight%, in the presence of  
trifluoromethanesulfonic

acid to produce high-purity TNT>.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s l10 not l7

L11 30 L10 NOT L7

=> d l11 ibib ab tot

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:1079454 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:313716

TITLE: Improved process for the preparation of  
pyridin-2-boronic acids and their derivatives  
INVENTOR(S): Jaeger, Felix; Drinkuth, Stefan; Ludwig, Joachim  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dr. Felix Jaeger und Dr. Stefan Drinkuth  
Laborgemeinschaft OHG, Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 19pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
DE 102008010661	A1	20090903	DE 2008-102008010661	20080222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2008-102008010661	20080222
OTHER SOURCE(S):	CASREACT 151:313716; MARPAT 151:313716			

AB Hydrolytically unstable substituted 2-pyridineboronic acids  
R3R4R5R6C5N-2-B(OH)2 (1, R3-R6 = H, C1-20 organyl, halo, sulfinyl,  
sulfonyl, carboxy, OH, etc., preferably R3-R6 = H),, useful as  
intermediates in synthesis of aryl-substituted pyridines, cytostatic  
agents and agents for boron neutron capture therapy, were prepared by a  
two-step process, comprising isolation and purification of stable  
pyridine-2-boronates [R3R4R5R6C5N-2-B(OR)3]M (5, same R3-R6; R = C1-20  
alkyl, C3-8 cycloalkyl; M = Na, Li, K, ZnX, MgX) via 2-bromopyridine  
metalation-boration route, followed by mild low-temperature hydrolysis of 5;

the

final recrystn. of 1, usually accompanied by hydrolytic deboration, can be  
thus avoided. The first step of the process comprises reaction of  
2-bromopyridines R3R4R5R6C5N-2-Br with metalating reagents and borate  
esters B(OR)3 in etherial or hydrocarbon solvent, preferably at temperature

from

-100° to -50°, followed by recrystn. of 5 at -20 to  
+120° from ethers, hydrocarbons, donor solvents or alcs. The  
second step comprises mild hydrolysis of purified 5 at -50° to  
+5° in an appropriate solvent, preferably by aqueous solns. of inorg.  
bases, such as alkali metal carbonates or hydroxides, followed by  
treatment with inorg. aqueous acids, such as HCl, ammonium halides or H2PO4-.  
In an example, the lithium 6-methoxy-2-pyridinetrimethoxyboronate  
[6-MeOC5H3N-2-B(OMe)3]Li (5a) was prepared by lithiation of 40.68 mmol of  
2-bromo-6-methoxypyridine by 51 mmol of BuLi/hexane at -78° for 1  
h, followed by reaction with 61.0 mmol of B(OMe)3 for 2 h at -78°  
and recrystn. from MeOH with 82% yield. In another example,  
6-methoxypyridine-2-boronic acid (1a) was prepared by hydrolysis of 5a at  
0° by 40 mL of 4M NaOH for 4 h followed by addition of 14.7 mL of  
concentrate HCl, filtration, washing with water and vacuum drying with 68%

yield.  
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:827219 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:103289  
TITLE: A method of making a synthetic alkylaryl sulfonate  
INVENTOR(S): Sinquin, Gilles P.; Campbell, Curt B.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite Company LLC, USA; Chevron Oronite S.A.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2009085964	A1	20090709	WO 2008-US87445	20081218
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
US 20090163669	A1	20090625	US 2007-963240	20071221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2007-963240	A 20071221
AB	A process for preparing a synthetic petroleum sulfonate comprises (a) reacting a first amount of at least one aromatic compound with a first amount of a mixture of olefins having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, in the presence of a strong acid catalyst, wherein the resulting product comprises at least about 60% of a 1,2,4-trialkylsubstituted aromatic compound; (b) sulfonating the product of (a); and (c) neutralizing the product of (b) with an alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxide or ammonia.			
REFERENCE COUNT:	5	THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:820764 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:103288  
TITLE: Method of making a synthetic alkylaryl compounds  
INVENTOR(S): Sinquin, Gilles P.; Campbell, Curt B.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite Company LLC, USA; Chevron Oronite S.A.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2009085970	A1	20090709	WO 2008-US87453	20081218

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

US 20090163754 A1 20090625 US 2007-963340 20071221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-963340 A 20071221

AB Disclosed is a process for alkylating an aromatic compound comprising reacting at least one aromatic compound with a mixture of C8-100 olefins, in the presence

of a strong acid catalyst wherein the resulting product comprises at least about 60% 1,2,4-trialkyl-substituted aromatic compound. Thus, ortho-xylene was alkylated with C12-30 normal  $\alpha$ -olefins in the presence of hydrofluoric acid at 65° and 5 bar to give an 77.4% 1,2,4-alkyl aromatic content and 22.6% 1,2,3-alkyl aromatic content determined by IR and

NMR.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:770074 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:103267

TITLE: Method of making a synthetic alkylaryl sulfonate

INVENTOR(S): Siquin, Gilles P.; Campbell, Curt B.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite LLC, USA; Chevron Oronite S.A.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20090163669	A1	20090625	US 2007-963240	20071221
WO 2009085964	A1	20090709	WO 2008-US87445	20081218
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-963240 A 20071221

AB A process for preparing a synthetic petroleum sulfonate comprises (a) reacting a first amount of at least one aromatic compound with a first amount of a

mixture of olefins having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, in the presence of a strong acid catalyst, wherein the resulting product

comprises at least about 60% of a 1,2,4-trialkylsubstituted aromatic compound;  
(b) sulfonating the product of (a); and (c) neutralizing the product of  
(b) with an alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxide or ammonia.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:769630 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:80453  
TITLE: Method of making a synthetic alkylaryl compounds  
INVENTOR(S): Siquin, Gilles P.; Campbell, Curt B.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite Company LLC, USA; Chevron Oronite S.A.  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20090163754	A1	20090625	US 2007-963340	20071221
WO 2009085970	A1	20090709	WO 2008-US87453	20081218
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-963340 A 20071221

AB Disclosed is a process for alkylating an aromatic compound comprising reacting at least one aromatic compound with a mixture of C8-100 olefins, in the presence

of a strong acid catalyst wherein the resulting product comprises at least about 60% 1,2,4-trialkyl-substituted aromatic compound. Thus, ortho-xylene was alkylated with C12-30 normal  $\alpha$ -olefins in the presence of hydrofluoric acid at 65° and 5 bar to give an 77.4% 1,2,4-alkyl aromatic content and 22.6% 1,2,3-alkyl aromatic content determined by IR and

NMR.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:140205 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:193844  
TITLE: A method of making a synthetic alkylaryl compound  
INVENTOR(S): Campbell, Curt B.; Siquin, Gilles  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite Company LLC, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2009017498	A1	20090205	WO 2007-US74842	20070731
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,				

CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,  
 GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,  
 KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,  
 MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL,  
 PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN,  
 TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,  
 IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,  
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW,  
 GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,  
 BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2007-US74842 20070731

AB A process for alkylating an aromatic compound comprising reacting (a) a first amount of at least one aromatic compound with a first amount of a mixture of olefins

having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, in the presence of a strong acid catalyst; and reacting the product of (a) with an addnl. amount of at least one aromatic compound and an addnl. amount of a strong acid catalyst, and optionally, with an addnl. amount of a mixture of olefins selected from olefins having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, wherein the resulting product comprises at least about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, wherein the resulting product comprises at least about 80% of a 1, 2, 4 tri-alkylsubstituted aromatic compound

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:139393 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:193837

TITLE: A method of making a synthetic alkylaryl sulfonate

INVENTOR(S): Campbell, Curt B.; Siquin, Gilles

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite Company LLC, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2009017497	A2	20090205	WO 2007-US74800	20070731
WO 2009017497	A3	20090917		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA			
US 20070282125	A1	20071206	US 2006-445794	20060601
US 7598414	B2	20091006		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-445794 T0 20060601

AB A process for preparing a synthetic petroleum sulfonate comprises the steps of: (a) reacting a first amount of at least one aromatic compound with a first amount of a mixture of olefins having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms,

in the presence of a strong acid catalyst; (b) reacting the product of (a) with an addnl. amount of at least one aromatic compound and an addnl. amount of strong acid catalyst and, optionally, with an addnl. amount of a mixture of olefins selected from olefins having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, in the presence of a strong acid catalyst, wherein the resulting product comprises at least about 80 weight% of a 1,2,4-trialkylsubstituted aromatic compound; (c) sulfonating the product of (b); and (c) neutralizing the product of (b) with an alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxide or ammonia.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1127444 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:358566  
TITLE: Ionic polymer membranes  
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Jeffrey T.; Huff, George A.; Koros, William John; Hoppin, Charles Richard  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080223785	A1	20080918	US 2007-685461	20070313
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2007-685461	20070313

AB Ionic polymer compns. that are useful for perm-selective membrane sepns. provide economical separation of fluid mixts. The ionic polymers comprise a plurality of repeating structural units having as a constituent part thereof of organic ionic moieties consisting of nitrogen containing anions and/or cations. In the form of non-porous membranes, the ionic polymers facilitate recovery of purified organic and inorg. products from fluid mixts. by perm-selective membrane sepns. The ionic polymers may be formed by treating selected nitrogen-containing organic polymers with acids, or by a polymeric material comprising a plurality of carboxylate groups with an amine. Ionic polymer compns. of the invention are particularly useful for simultaneous recovery of a permeate product of an increased concentration, and a desired non-permeate stream, from a fluid mixture containing at least two compds. of different b.p. temps.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:237837 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:355527  
TITLE: preparation of polycyclic aromatic compounds useful as luminescent materials  
INVENTOR(S): Liu, Yuanhong; Li, Guijie; Zhou, Shaolin; Su, Guowei  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 20pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 101125794 A 20080220 CN 2007-10046011 20070914  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2007-10046011 20070914  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 148:355527; MARPAT 148:355527

AB The invention relates to a process for the production of polycyclic aromatic compds. I, which are useful as luminescent materials of organic electroluminescent devices. In compds. I, R1 and R2 are H, (un)substituted alkyl, etc.; R3 and R4 are linked together to form a (un)substituted (hetero)aryl, etc.; R5 is (un)substituted (hetero)aryl, etc. For instance, the invention compound II was prepared by addition of 2,3-naphthalenedicarboxaldehyde to 2-naphthalenylmagnesium bromide followed by esterification with acetic anhydride (57%) and cyclization (83%).

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1470407 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:129385

TITLE: Novel ionic liquids based on bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imides of betaines, preparation and use for solubilization of metal oxides and hydroxides

INVENTOR(S): Binnemans, Koen; Goerller-Walrand, Christiane Anna; Nockemann, Peter; Thijs, Ben

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belg.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007147222	A2	20071227	WO 2007-BE62	20070621
WO 2007147222	A9	20080214		
WO 2007147222	A3	20080703		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2006-12305 A 20060621

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 148:129385; MARPAT 148:129385

AB The present invention provides for novel organic salts, more specifically ionic liqs. and for methods for the preparation of such novel ionic liqs. The invention also provides for the use of the ionic liqs. in chemical applications, for example for the solubilization of metal oxides, hydroxides and salts, for the deposition of metals or for extraction procedures, among others. The invention also provides for a method for the solubilization of metal oxides and metal salts, for the deposition of metals and for extraction procedures, this by using the novel ionic liqs. The present invention also provides for materials obtained by the methods hereof. Synthesis and applications of organic salts of formula R1R2R3R4Y+X- are presented. Y = N, P, As, or Sb; R1, R2, R3 = C1-12 alkyl or C3-12 cycloalkyl, or R1 and R2, R1 and R3, R2 and R3 can form a cyclic

structure; R4 = C1-12 alkyl-COOH, C3-12 cycloalkyl-COOH, and is optionally substituted with one or more OH or carbonyl functions; X- may be organic sulfonate, sulfate, carboxylate, sulfonylimide, or tetrafluoroborate. Betaine bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide was prepared from betaine hydrochloride and lithium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide by stirring the mixture of the aqueous solns. for one hour at room temperature, and further separation of the ionic liquid from the aqueous phase. D. of betaine bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide is 1.531 g/cm-1 at 60°, and its viscosity is 351 cP at 60°.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1391739 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:35428

TITLE: Preparation of alkylaryl compounds by alkylation of aromatics with olefins

INVENTOR(S): Campbell, Curt B.; Siquin, Gilles

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite Company LLC, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20070282144	A1	20071206	US 2006-445711	20060601
US 7495140	B2	20090224		
US 20090186983	A1	20090723	US 2009-353522	20090114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2006-445711	A3 20060601

AB An aromatic compound is alkylated by steps, reacting (a) a first amount of  $\geq 1$  aromatic compound with a first amount of a mixture of olefins having 8-100 carbon atoms, in the presence of a strong acid catalyst; and reacting the product of (a) with an addnl. amount of  $\geq 1$  aromatic compound and an addnl. amount of a strong acid catalyst, and optionally, with an addnl. amount of a mixture of olefins selected from olefins having 8-100 carbon atoms, wherein the resulting product comprises  $\geq 80\%$  of a 1,2,4 tri-alkylsubstituted aromatic compound.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1391358 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:35426

TITLE: Method of making a synthetic alkylaryl sulfonate

INVENTOR(S): Campbell, Curt B.; Siquin, Gilles

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chevron Oronite Company LLC, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20070282125	A1	20071206	US 2006-445794	20060601
US 7598414	B2	20091006		



WO 2009017497 A2 20090205 WO 2007-US74800 20070731  
 WO 2009017497 A3 20090917  
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,  
 CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,  
 GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,  
 KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,  
 MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL,  
 PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN,  
 TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,  
 IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,  
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW,  
 GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,  
 BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

US 20090209778 A1 20090820 US 2009-427864 20090422

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-445794 T0 20060601

AB A process for preparing a synthetic petroleum sulfonate comprises the steps of: (a) reacting a first amount of at least one aromatic compound with a first amount of a mixture of olefins having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, in the presence of a strong acid catalyst; (b) reacting the product of (a) with an addnl. amount of at least one aromatic compound and an addnl. amount of strong acid catalyst and, optionally, with an addnl. amount of a mixture of olefins selected from olefins having from about 8 to about 100 carbon atoms, in the presence of a strong acid catalyst, wherein the resulting product comprises at least about 80 weight% of a 1,2,4-trialkylsubstituted aromatic compound; (c) sulfonating the product of (b); and (c) neutralizing the product of (b) with an alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxide or ammonia.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1159187 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:502628

TITLE: Process for preparation of L-proline containing Bronsted acids

INVENTOR(S): Zhou, Xiaohai; Zhang, Haibo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wuhan University, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 101050196	A	20071010	CN 2007-10052178	20070515

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2007-10052178 20070515

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 147:502628

AB This invention provides a process for the preparation of L-proline containing Bronsted acids with general formula of A+•X- [wherein A+ = N-protonated L-proline; X- = anion of Bronsted acid HX] comprising one-step neutralization reaction of L-proline with Bronsted acids under mild conditions. For example, L-proline was reacted with 40% hydrobromic acid to give L-proline hydrobromide (94%). Acetic acid was reacted with 1-octanol in the obtained L-proline hydrobromide to give octyl acetate with 100% selectivity (97%). The compds. are useful ionic liqs. The process has the advantages of simple operation, no pollution, low resource consumption, and low cost.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:87451 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:184382  
 TITLE: Bronsted acidic room temperature ionic liquids each having a n-protonated lactam cation and method for preparing them  
 INVENTOR(S): Deng, Youquan; Du, Zhengyin; Guo, Shu; Li, Zuopeng; Zhu, Laiying  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070021604	A1	20070125	US 2005-185692	20050721
US 7220869	B2	20070522		
CN 1772739	A	20060517	CN 2004-10092789	20041112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10092789	A 20041112

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:184382; MARPAT 146:184382

AB The invention relates to a class of Bronsted acidic ionic liqs. of formula I, each having a lactam cation, and to a method for preparing the same through simple neutralization reaction of a lactam, which is available in large scale from industry, with a Broensted inorg. or organic acid under room temperature Compds. of formula I wherein R is H and alkyl; n is 1 to 5; X- is an anion of Bronsted acid HX; are claimed. Lactam Bronsted acidic ionic liqs. were prepared from 2-pyrrolidinone, caprolactam, octanolactam and 4-methylpyrrolidin-2-one with various Bronsted acids. The properties of the lactam Broensted acidic ionic liqs. are as follows: they are water- and moisture-stable; they are more environmentally benign and lower cost than that of dialkylimidazolium salts; they have stronger Broensted acidity and can be used as acidic catalysts and media instead of inorg. corrosive acids, such as concentrated sulfuric acid and hydrofluoric acid, in many acid-catalyzed reactions; and they can also be used as green media for extraction and separation

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:889651 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:248957  
 TITLE: Preparation of  $\alpha$ -chloroacetophenone  
 INVENTOR(S): Zou, Xinzhuo; Xu, Zijin  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): East China Normal University, Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1699322	A	20051123	CN 2005-10025531	20050429
CN 1314649	C	20070509		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10025531	20050429

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 145:248957; MARPAT 145:248957

AB The title preparation method includes mixing (un)substituted acetophenone, acid (hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, formic acid, etc.), 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DCDMH) at a molar ratio

of 1:(0.1-1.0):(0.5-1.0) to react at 10-100°C for 4-8 h; vacuum filtering; washing filter residue with ice water to neutrality; filtering; drying the filter cake to obtain  $\alpha$ -chloroacetophenone with yield of 65-94%; neutralizing filtrate with sodium carbonate; vacuum filtering to remove water; washing residue with acetone; filtering; recovering hydantoin; and chloridizing with chlorine gas to obtain DCDMH for cycle reutilization. This invention has the advantages of high product purity and yield, no requirement for advanced device, and no pollution.

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:846680 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:461889  
TITLE: Toluene nitration catalyzed by metal triflates  
AUTHOR(S): Li, Xiao-Qing; Du, Xiao-Hua; Xu, Zhen-Yuan  
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory Breeding Base of Green Chemistry-Synthesis Technology, Catalytic Hydrogenation Research Center, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou, 310014, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Youji Huaxue (2006), 26(8), 1111-1114  
CODEN: YCHHDX; ISSN: 0253-2786  
PUBLISHER: Youji Huaxue Bianjibu  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:461889

AB In this paper, the metal triflates were employed as Lewis acid catalysts for nitration of toluene with 1 equivalent of nitric acid. Zr(OTf)<sub>4</sub> and Sm(OTf)<sub>3</sub> were found to be the most effective ones among the catalysts investigated, and the conversions of toluene were 77.1% and 67.4% resp. The conversion of 100% could be reached with 98% nitric acid in refluxing 1,2-dichloroethane, while the conversion became 95.4% when toluene was used as solvent. The conversion of toluene was achieved to 89.9% with the isomer distributing of o: m: p = 44.6: 5.7: 49.7 when using Sm(OTf)<sub>3</sub> loading on silica gel.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:212186 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:83119  
TITLE: Process for preparation of  $\alpha$ -bromoacetophenones  
INVENTOR(S): Zou, Xinzhuo; Gao, Guorui  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): East China Normal University, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1733677	A	20060215	CN 2005-10029244	20050831
CN 1289456	C	20061213		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2005-10029244 20050831

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 145:83119

AB This invention provides a process for the preparation of  $\alpha$ -bromoacetophenones I [wherein R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>3</sub> = independently H, Me, Et, Pr, Bu, methoxy, etc.] comprising bromination of the corresponding acetophenones with 5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dibromohydantoin. For example, acetophenone was treated with 5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dibromohydantoin in methanol at 20 °C in the presence of 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid to

give  $\alpha$ -bromoacetophenone (88%) with high purity.  
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD  
(2 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:136264 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:192124  
TITLE: Preparation of sulfoalkylpyridinium salts as ionic liquids and their application in esterification, Beckmann rearrangement and carbonylation  
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Tao; Xing, Huabin; Zhou, Zhenhuan; Dai, Youyuan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tsinghua University, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1594280	A	20050316	CN 2004-10049731	20040625

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2004-10049731 20040625  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:192124; MARPAT 144:192124  
AB Sulfoalkylpyridinium salts I·X- [wherein R1 - R5 = H, halo or (un)substituted alkyl; R6 = (un)substituted alkyl; X- = BF4-, PF6-, CH3C6H4SO3-, etc.], useful as solvents and catalysts in acid-catalyzed organic reactions, were prepared by treatment of sulfoalkylpyridinium inner salts II with equivalent acids. For instance, 1-(3-sulfopropyl)pyridinium inner salt [II, R1 - R5 = H, R6 = (CH2)3] was stirred with HBF4 aqueous solution at 40°C for 24 h before the water was evaporated off under vacuum. The remained residue was washed with Et ether and then distilled under vacuum to give the corresponding salt I·BF4- [R1 - R5 = H, R6 = (CH2)3]. The invented ionic liqs. were successfully employed in esterification, Beckmann rearrangement and carbonylation, and they could be reused.

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:283470 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:355264  
TITLE: Preparation of imidazolium compounds as ionic liquid and method of reaction using the same  
INVENTOR(S): Yokoyama, Chiaki; Qiao, Kun  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited, Japan  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005028446	A1	20050331	WO 2004-JP13467	20040915

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,

AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,  
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,  
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,  
SN, TD, TG

DE 112004001729 T5 20061019 DE 2004-112004001729 20040915  
CN 1852898 A 20061025 CN 2004-80026973 20040915  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-325590 A 20030918  
JP 2003-374512 A 20031104  
JP 2004-29219 A 20040205  
JP 2004-36947 A 20040213  
WO 2004-JP13467 W 20040915

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:355264

AB An ionic liquid represented by the following formula (I) [wherein X represents halogeno or hydroxy; Y- represents CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>-, BF<sub>4</sub>-, PF<sub>6</sub>-, CH<sub>3</sub>COO-, CF<sub>3</sub>COO-, (CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N-, (CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C-, F-, Cl-, Br-, or I-; n is an integer of 2 to 16; and R represents Me, allyl, or vinyl] is prepared This ionic liquid not only functions as a Broensted acid or a Lewis acid but is a liquid insol. in many organic solvents. The liquid is stable to air and water and hence useful as a catalyst or solvent for Friedel-Crafts reaction, nitration, and Beckmann rearrangement. It can be easily separated from the reaction mixture and reused. Thus, a mixture of 1-methylimidazole and 1,4-butane sultone (1:1 molar ratio) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h

to

give 100% 4-(1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)butanesulfonate as white crystals which were pulverized, washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O a few times, mixed with CF<sub>3</sub> CO<sub>2</sub>H in a 1:1 molar ratio, and allowed to react at 60° for 24 h to give I (R = Me, n = 4, X = OH, Y- = CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>-) (II). As an example for Friedel-Crafts reaction, a mixture of p-xylene and styrene (1:6 molar ratio) was stirred in the presence of II in a styrene/II molar ratio of 10:1 at 70° for 5 h to give 2-(2-phenylethyl)-p-xylene and (2-phenylethyl)-2-(2-phenylethyl)-p-xylene with 90.6 and 9.5% selectivity, resp., and with 96.7% conversion.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (9 CITINGS)  
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:515491 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:54359

TITLE: Process for the preparation of rosuvastatin hemicalcium salt

INVENTOR(S): Kumar, Yatendra; Meeran, Hashim Nizar Poovanathil  
Nagoor; De, Shantanu; Rafeeq, Mohammad;  
Sathyanarayana, Swargam

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, India

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004052867	A1	20040624	WO 2002-IB5213	20021210
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,			

UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,  
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,  
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,  
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 CA 2509619 A1 20040624 CA 2002-2509619 20021210  
 AU 2002348881 A1 20040630 AU 2002-348881 20021210  
 EP 1578733 A1 20050928 EP 2002-781613 20021210  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK  
 CN 1742000 A 20060301 CN 2002-830195 20021210  
 HU 2005000851 A2 20070828 HU 2005-851 20021210  
 HU 2005000851 A3 20080228  
 US 20060149065 A1 20060706 US 2005-537859 20051109  
 US 7566782 B2 20090728

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2002-IB5213 W 20021210

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:54359

AB The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of rosuvastatin  
 calcium, a promising new HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. Thus, I was  
 refluxed with the triphenylphosphanylidine hexanenitrile in toluene for 24  
 h to give the condensed product. The condensation product was dissolved  
 in methanol and treated with methanesulfonic acid in water and stirred for  
 24 h at room temperature to give the cyanoketo alc. which was reduced using  
 diethylmethoxyborane in THF, followed by sodium borohydride to yield the  
 cyanodiol. Concentrated HCl was added to the cyanodiol, and stirred for 12 h,  
 and upon workup with calcium acetate gave rosuvastatin hemicalcium salt.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD  
 (6 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:370889 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:391491

TITLE: Convenient and scalable synthesis of ethyl  
 N-[(2-BOC-amino)ethyl]glycinate and its hydrochloride  
 salt

INVENTOR(S): Hudson, Robert H. E.; Viirre, Russell D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Western Ontario, Can.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004037772	A1	20040506	WO 2003-CA1586	20031022
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,				
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,				
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,				
OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,				
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,				
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,				
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,				
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003278025	A1	20040513	AU 2003-278025	20031022
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-419960P	P 20021022

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:391491

AB The present invention discloses an improved synthesis of Et N-[(2-Boc-amino)ethyl]glycinate and its hydrochloride salt. The synthesis is based on the reductive alkylation of Boc-ethylenediamine with Et glyoxylate hydrate and furnishes the title compound in near quant. yield and high purity without chromatog. This compound is suitable, as is, for the synthesis peptide nucleic acid monomers. Further, conversion to the hydrochloride salt provides a stable, non-hygroscopic solid that is a convenient form for handling and storage.

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:752297 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:262613

TITLE: Process for the preparation of carboxylic acids by aldehyde oxidation in the presence of periodate, dichromate and acid in water

INVENTOR(S): Alsters, Paul; Schmieder-Van De Vondervoort, Elisabeth

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DSM Fine Chemicals Austria NFG GmbH &amp; Co. KG, Austria

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1245556	A1	20021002	EP 2002-4922	20020305
EP 1245556	B1	20040915		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
AT 276226	T	20041015	AT 2002-4922	20020305
US 20020143206	A1	20021003	US 2002-107429	20020328
US 6593494	B2	20030715		
JP 2002308821	A	20021023	JP 2002-92113	20020328
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 2001-506	A 20010329
			EP 2002-4922	A 20020305

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:262613; MARPAT 137:262613

AB Aldehydes (e.g., 4-methoxyphenylacetaldehyde) are oxidized into their corresponding carboxylic acids (e.g., 4-methoxyphenylacetic acid) in the presence of equimolar or supermolar amts. of a periodate (e.g., sodium periodate) and a catalytic amount of a dichromate (e.g., sodium dichromate) or CrO3 in the presence of an acid (e.g., sulfuric acid) in water, a water-solvent mixture (e.g., water-toluene mixture), or a solvent at -20° to +50°.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:311173 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:313480

TITLE: Continuous process for the production of carboxylic acid esters of alkylene glycol monoalkyl ethers

INVENTOR(S): Gerberich, H. Robert; Warner, R. Jay

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Celanese International Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9923058	A1	19990514	WO 1997-US19827	19971031
W: CA, CN, DE, GB, JP, KR, MX, SG, US				
CA 2307593	A1	19990514	CA 1997-2307593	19971031
CA 2307593	C	20070116		
GB 2345911	A	20000726	GB 2000-9596	19971031
GB 2345911	B	20010718		
DE 19782298	T0	20001130	DE 1997-19782298	19971031
DE 19782298	B4	20050217		
CN 1275974	A	20001206	CN 1997-182427	19971031
CN 1107048	C	20030430		
JP 2001521918	T	20011113	JP 2000-518935	19971031
JP 3986756	B2	20071003		
US 6444842	B1	20020903	US 2000-529899	20000419
MX 2000004210	A	20010930	MX 2000-4210	20000428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1997-US19827	A 19971031

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:313480

AB In an improved method for the preparation of carboxylic acid esters of alkylene glycol monoalkyl ethers by the acid-catalyzed esterification of alkoxyalcs. with carboxylic acids, the carboxylic acid (e.g., acetic acid) and alkoxyalc. (e.g., 1-methoxy-2-hydroxypropane) are esterified in the presence of an acid catalyst (e.g., methanesulfonic acid) in a reactor/column and the ester product (e.g., 1-methoxy-2-Pr acetate) is distilled into an overhead decanter/extractor as a single phase. A small amount of solvent, preferably a hydrocarbon (e.g., cyclohexane), is added to the mixture causing the distillate to sep. into two phases, one phase containing the product, the other containing primarily water. This process is not constrained by the difficulty of separating closely boiling azeotropes and results in substantially higher production rates than are achieved by prior-art processes.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 24 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:764134 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:10165

TITLE: Chemically sensitive sensor comprising arylene alkenylene oligomers

INVENTOR(S): De Wit, Michael; Vanneste, Emmanuel; Blockhuys, Frank; Verreyt, Gunter; Tachelet, Wim; Nagels, Luc J.; Geise, Herman J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Interuniversitair Micro-Elektronica Centrum VZW, Belg.; Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 878711	A1	19981118	EP 1997-870082	19970530



R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, FI

US 6042788	A	20000328	US 1997-985806	19971205
JP 11072474	A	19990316	JP 1998-132003	19980514
US 6572826	B1	20030603	US 1999-448053	19991123
US 20040042931	A1	20040304	US 2003-454762	20030603

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

EP 1997-870068	A	19970515
EP 1997-870082	A	19970530
US 1997-985806	A1	19971205
US 1999-448053	A1	19991123

AB Chemical sensitive sensors, suitable for detecting analytes in fluids (in gaseous or liquid phase), characterized in that the chemical sensitive sensors comprise a chemical sensitive probe, which comprises one or a blend of several arylene alkenylene oligomers.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (20 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:248671 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:246213

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:48705a, 48708a

TITLE: Manufacture of porous polyaniline films

INVENTOR(S): Jiang, Hai; Li, Ji; Wang, Lixiang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Changchun Inst. of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1144228	A	19970305	CN 1995-115519	19950825

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1995-115519 19950825

AB Polyaniline films are prepared by: dissolving powdered polyaniline in a solvent selected from CHCl<sub>3</sub>, pyridine, THF, Et<sub>3</sub>N, DMF, Me<sub>2</sub>SO, cyclobutylsulfone, N-methylpyrrolidone, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>COOH, p-toluenesulfonic acid, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, dodecylsulfonic acid, sulfosalicylic acid, CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H, or sulfamic acid to form a 0.1-60% soln; aging the solution for 1-15 h and transferring a measured amount of the aged solution to a plastic, metal. or glass substrate and resting in a sealed box saturated with the vapor of the solvent for a predetd. period to form a film, moving the film to a 1st solidifying bath containing H<sub>2</sub>O, MeOH, EtOH, iso-PrOH, glycerin, gasoline, petroleum ether, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, toluene, MeCN, decahydronaphthalene, Et<sub>3</sub>N, and/or THF to elute solvent from the film; soaking the film in a 2nd solidifying bath containing iso-PrOH, MeOH, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, toluene, water, EtOH, xylene, ChCl<sub>3</sub>, pyridine, Et<sub>3</sub>N, Bu<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, DMF, Me<sub>2</sub>SO, THF, N-methylpyrrolidone, cyclobutylsulfone, decahydronaphthalene, and/or m-cresol at 1-200°, preferably at 15-120°; and heating the treated film at 40-180° for 1-36 h. The porous membrane is suitable for use as cathodes in solid state secondary batteries.

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:510696 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:222775

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:43377a, 43380a

TITLE: Behavior of sulfur in high-sulfur coal in a

AUTHOR(S): superacidic medium without gaseous hydrogen  
Shimizu, Kiyoyuki; Iwami, Yoshihiro; Suganuma, Akira;  
Saito, Ikuro  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Energy Resources Dep., National Inst. Resources  
Environment, Tsukuba, 305, Japan  
SOURCE: Fuel (1997), 76(10), 939-943  
CODEN: FUELAC; ISSN: 0016-2361  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB A Bronsted superacid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TFMS), was found to desulfurize a lignite in the presence of a hydrocarbon without gaseous hydrogen at 150-200°C under autogenous pressure of 2.6-6.6 MPa. Removal of sulfur from the coal depended on the solvent, TFMS concentration and reaction temperature. TFMS alone without solvent removed only 5.3% of sulfur as H<sub>2</sub>S, increasing the thiophenic sulfur content of the coal. In contrast, TFMS in toluene achieved 35.4-41.3% desulfurization, mainly from sulfides. Toluene in the presence of TFMS behaves as hydrogen donor to eliminate sulfidic sulfur as H<sub>2</sub>S, while preventing acidic cyclization of sulfides to thiophenes.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (6 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 27 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:471330 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:155873  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:30005a,30008a  
TITLE: Crystalline metal-organic microporous materials  
INVENTOR(S): Yaghi, Omar M.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nalco Chemical Company, USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 20 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5648508	A	19970715	US 1995-560224	19951122
EP 790253	A2	19970820	EP 1996-118783	19961122
EP 790253	A3	19990901		
EP 790253	B1	20020206		

R: DE, FR, GB, IT

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-560224 A 19951122

AB Novel metal-organic microporous materials were prepared in solution using mild reaction conditions from a metal or metalloid ion with a ligand containing multidentate functional groups in the presence of a templating agent. The resultant microporous materials are useful in the purification of liqs. and gases. Thus, Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O reacted with 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid (H<sub>3</sub>L) in presence of pyridine templating agent in presence of polyethylene oxide in CH<sub>2</sub>ClCH<sub>2</sub>Cl to give microporous polymeric CoL(py)<sub>2.2</sub>/3py which was used to sep. benzene from MeCN. Zn<sub>2</sub>L(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·3.5H<sub>2</sub>O·0.5EtOH was prepared also.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (40 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 28 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:17215 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:17215

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 110:2831a,2834a  
 TITLE: Solution-processable forms of neutral and electrically  
 conductive poly(substituted heterocycles)  
 INVENTOR(S): Jen, Kwan Yue A.; Elsenbaumer, Ronald L.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allied Corp., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 740,131,  
 abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 4711742	A	19871208	US 1987-2529	19870112
CA 1284398	C	19910521	CA 1986-509410	19860516
JP 61278526	A	19861209	JP 1986-125595	19860530

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1985-740131 A2 19850531

AB Solns., which may be elec. conductive, are described which comprise an organic solvent, a polymer or copolymer formed from derivs. of 5-membered heterocyclic rings (especially poly(substituted thiophenes)) which may be doped to render it elec. conductive, and, optionally, a dissolved dopant; the solns. may be used to form elec. conductive articles by removing the solvent, leaving the solid polymer or copolymer behind, and then, if the polymer or copolymer was not doped while in solution, doping it. Application to conductive pattern formation and as electromagnetic shields is indicated.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 29 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:14671 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:14671

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 80:2465a,2468a

TITLE: Aromatic nitration with nitric acid and  
 trifluoromethanesulfonic acid

AUTHOR(S): Coon, Clifford L.; Blucher, William G.; Hill, Marion E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Lab., Stanford Res. Inst., Menlo Park, CA, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1973), 38(25), 4243-8  
 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Nitration of aromatic compds. is accomplished by a nitrating reagent not previously reported. Two equivs of CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H (I) and 1 of HNO<sub>3</sub> combine to form a white crystalline solid that has been identified as a mixture of NO<sub>2</sub>+CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (II) and the monohydrate of I. II is an excellent nitrating reagent in inert organic solvents, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, or I, and has been used to nitrate PhMe, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, PhNO<sub>2</sub>, PhCl, m-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Me<sub>2</sub>, and PhCF<sub>3</sub>. Nitrations with II have been carried out over a temperature range of -110 to +30°, yields are consistently >98%, and exceptionally high positional selectivity has been demonstrated. E.g., II reacts in 1 min with PhMe in an inert organic solvent at -110, -90, or -60° to give quant. yields of O<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Me that contains only 0.23, 0.36, and 0.53% of the meta isomer, resp. When the mononitration of PhMe is carried out at -110, -90, -60, -30, and 0° followed by dinitration at 0°, the combined meta-isomer percentages are 0.33, 0.51, 0.75, 1.08, and 1.33, resp.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS

RECORD (30 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 30 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:97303 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:97303

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 78:15607a,15610a

TITLE: Nitration of aromatics with nitric acid and trifluoromethanesulfonic acid

INVENTOR(S): Coon, Clifford L.; Hill, Marion E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Stanford Research Institute

SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 3714272	A	19730130	US 1972-224275	19720207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1972-224275	A 19720207
AB Two moles CF <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> H reacted with HNO <sub>3</sub> to give a crystalline complex which nitrated PhR (R = Me, H, Cl, NO <sub>2</sub> , CF <sub>3</sub> ) and m-xylene in organic solvents, in H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , or in CF <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> H to corresponding mono and poly nitro compds.				
OS.CITING REF COUNT:	1	THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)		